

VANITAS VANITATUM.

Nowhere is the familiar adage, "Vanity, thy name is woman" better exemplified than in the luxurious quarters maintained by the so-called beauty specialists. Extensive advertising prominently placed in the columns of our Sunday papers allures the unwary by promises of "prospective beauty." To them women flock in search of perennial youth, some submitting to the electric needle for the removal of superfluous hirsute adornment (?); some for operative treatment to remove by the process of "lifting," the "bagginess" under the eyes or the wrinkling of the face, while others seek again that rotundity of chest and face which adds the charm to youth.

A. M., who conducts a well-known "beauty parlor," advertises a licensed M. D. in attendance, but for some time past the cosmetic operative work has been performed by an unlicensed individual with a record of revoked license in another State, and more than once arrested in this State for violation of the Medical Act. H. G., another beauty specialist, reported E. C. (the individual referred to) had performed an operation on H. G. for the removal of paraffin injected under the skin of the face. Infection resulted, and the skill of Dr. G. was taxed to heal the infected area without a most noticeable facial scar. On the forehead of this same "beauty specialist" is another scar where paraffin has been removed, and yet H. G. persists in using this "filling" process on others, claiming there is no paraffin used.

Mrs. C. reports several scars on her face as a result of surgical removal of the injection used by H. G. Mrs. G. suffered from a very obstinate ulceration of her chest as a result of the injection of this non(?)-paraffin oil. Mrs. D. presented the appearance of one asleep, for she found it impossible to elevate her upper eyelids owing to this injection, and her money was refunded. Mr. M., several months after the oil had been injected into his cheek, presented the appearance of one suffering from a most active ulceration of a molar tooth, with his eye practically closed, and so we might continue. But a new scheme has now developed. It might be compared to the "re fee" dodge perpetrated on the victims of the advertising specialist's office long since closed by the Board of Medical Examiners. Perchance with the realization of the damage effected by the filling process, word has gone forth that H. G. will return to San Francisco with a powerful electric appliance, which will absorb the indurated area of connective tissue which marks the site of former "filling."

We read in the advertising columns of the Examiner of a clinic where by use of a new (magic?) lamp, these indurated areas are absorbed, and we are informed the entrance fee to this clinic is \$5.00 with an additional charge of \$1.00 for each treatment. And to what end?

'Tis a sequence of tragedies. A. fills the face of G., who goes to C. for removal, infection follows, and a licensed M. D. brings about recovery. G. as a mark of appreciation "fills" others, who report dire results. C. operates,—followed again

by infection with a permanent resultant scar on each side of the face,—60 days in the county jail,—back to his work in a well-known beauty parlor,—is reported to have adopted Wallingford methods during an Eastern trip of employers.—later opened an office in a prominent Market street building,—free (?) clinic reported at \$5.00 entrance and \$1.00 treatment,—where the marvelous lamp is used, and the end is not yet.

H. G. is reported as returning with a marvelous electric machine for removal of ill effects of filling, both of which are significant acknowledgment that ill effects follow, and yet the women clamor to sacrifice their good money at the altar of Beauty, that will-o'-the-wisp which cannot be won by superficial artifice, and when their quest is vain, pride impels them to keep secret the story of their folly, thus making it practically impossible to stop the operations of those who, by "filling" the faces of the unwary, bounteously fill their own pockets with the money of the realm.

"MEDICAL FREEDOM"

"George Washington gave us political freedom, the Puritan fathers gave us religious freedom, and Governor Edwards gave the State of New Jersey medical freedom," declared the president of the New Jersey Chiropractors' Association, in stentorian tones, at a recent banquet in Newark. When the tumultuous applause evoked by this outburst died down he was followed, the papers announce, by the Sewerage Commissioner.

This is the same Governor Edwards who promised to make New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic. His contribution to medical freedom is as important and effective as his contribution to prohibition. The papers also state that 750 chiropractic licenses have been issued by the new chiropractic board during its brief existence, which demonstrates that this exclusive chiropractic mill, unlike the mill of the gods, does not grind slowly or exceedingly fine.

By "medical freedom" the chiropractors, the incompetent, the quacks, apparently claim that anyone should be free to treat any of his fellow citizens foolish enough to employ him. They object to any law that restricts this alleged right and assert that it is in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment. The Jersey Governor and his medical freedom chiropractors are not so insistent upon the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment.

It is not open to question that all vocations and professions are open and must remain open to all citizens on like conditions. It is proper for the state in order to insure qualified teachers to prescribe conditions on which the man or woman may enter its teaching service. It is also proper for the state to insist that those who desire to practice law shall meet definite requirements. The state, to protect the property and the assets of its citizens, has established certain laws to govern banks.

The state has a higher duty to protect the health and lives of the people. To fulfill this duty it is necessary for the state to determine the qualifications of those who treat the sick and require that all who are licensed for this important call-

ing shall have the fundamental education, technical skill and good character to safeguard the public health. To ascertain that each applicant possesses proper qualifications an examination by one qualified board is the proper procedure—a board that prescribes adequate regulations to secure the public against the consequences of ignorance and incapacity.

The medical profession of New Jersey, judging from its recent resolutions, was derelict in its civic duty. It failed to inform the people and the legislature, and now cultism is dividing honors with the carnivorous mosquito that since the days of Lords Carteret and Berkeley has maintained its freedom to defy the health laws of Jersey.

\$100,000 TO FIGHT VIVISECTION

During the recent campaign many people wondered who was paying for the tons of lurid literature that were scattered broadcast throughout the state. It was evident to all that the anti-vivisectionists had abundant funds and did not hesitate to spend them. They are now preparing for their next campaign and \$100,000 has just been left by the will of Ruth C. Hawkins "to abate the wicked horror of vivisection."

If plans have not yet been formulated for the expenditure of this latest bequest, we would suggest that it might be used to endow popular lectures on what vivisection has done and is doing for the prevention and treatment of disease, the improvement of health, the relief of suffering and the happiness of humanity. Animal experimentation and the work of the men and women in this most helpful service furnish the most fascinating chapters of human progress.

It is regrettable that a few prejudiced people filled with reckless emotionalism, who close their eyes and ears but unloose their tongues, can stir up so much clamor against an agency of human progress that is constantly bestowing benefits on all. They resist all rational appeal and chatter about science and logic.

A few years ago Dr. W. W. Keen wrote a convincing article on vivisection in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Instead of convincing the "tender-hearted" anti-vivisectionists it drew from them this loving message to Dr. Keen:

"Arch Fiend:

We read with horror your article in the *Ladies' Home Journal* on vivisection. We hope your mother if she is living will die in the most horrible torture, and if she is dead that her soul will never know rest for having given life to such a vile monster as you, is the nightly prayer of a dozen women who indited this."

No names were signed to this sympathetic message, but it bore the Los Angeles postmark. The \$100,000 might well be devoted to supplying the milk of human kindness to this angelic dozen.

The first time that the people ever rendered a verdict upon the value of vivisection was in California on November 2, 1920. By the overwhelming majority of 254,842 the people of this state placed their firm stamp of approval on scientific progress. Every county of California repudiated the cruel charges and baseless claims of the anti-

vivisectionists. The result was not an accident. It was produced by a well-directed campaign that placed the facts persuasively before the people.

It would be very unfortunate, and in a brief time disastrous, if those who conducted the campaign should be lulled into false security by our recent victory. This \$100,000 donation should admonish us that the zeal of zealots is always ready to start fresh flames. We have before us a \$100,000 example of zeal "to abate the wicked horrors of vivisection."

Where is the man or woman with equal zeal, on the scientific side, who will entrust to the League for the Conservation of Public Health a similar amount to continue its effective educational campaign against all the anti-health forces and the enemies of modern medicine?

FUNDAMENTALS OF NUTRITION

American scientific men have been credited with lagging behind the rate of progress shown in Europe in the domain of medicine. Surgery has come fully into its own in the western hemisphere, but American medicine is held too often to be engaged solely in practicing and teaching, and too little in investigating. Among many one of the finest refutations of this mistaken notion is found in the impetus given by American scientists to our understanding of dietetics and food values, and the use of diet in the prevention and cure of disease.

Laboratory studies on the basis of calorimetric measurements of energy requirements in the body have demonstrated that in the presence of fever more energy is required and that if this energy is not obtained from an increased diet, it will be secured at the expense of serious inroads on the body reserves. Such inroads result in definite symptoms and abnormal physiological processes which invariably tend to make the invading disease more dangerous. This is seen in typhoid since the advent of high calory feeding, when the delirium, meteorism and typhoid status are found to be largely symptoms of mal-nutrition and not primarily characteristic of the lesions of typhoid fever.

Our appreciation of dietary requirements for health has advanced so that the term, a balanced diet, means considerably more than simply the provision of a sufficient energy supply. A balanced diet today means, of course, that the body shall receive a sufficient supply of energy from the food, that there shall be a proper number of food calories per unit of body weight. It means a suitable distribution of this total requirement between carbohydrate, fat and protein. It means also a proper mineral supply of inorganic salts. Water, too, is a prime necessity for food digestion and absorption, and for cell function. Furthermore, since the epochal work of Emil Fischer, we have come to understand something of the mysteries of protein metabolism.

The protein molecule is exceedingly large and complex. In the process of digestion this molecule is broken down into relatively small units, the amino acids. All forms of protein in digestion yield these ultimate amino acids or building stones. Less than a score of amino acids are known, but all proteins are composed of various groupings of two or more of these unit substances.